

Figure 1(A)

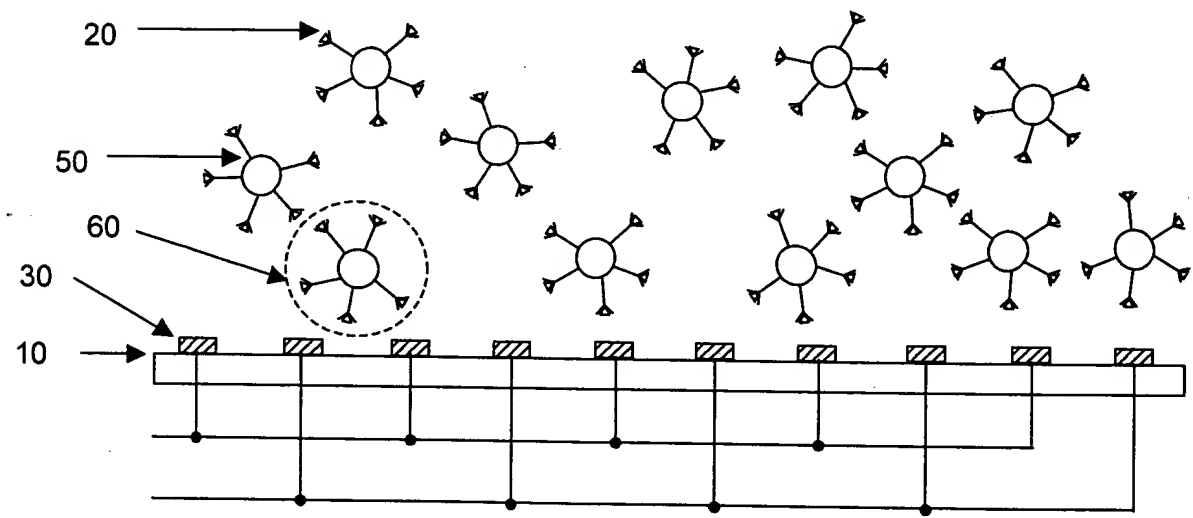


Figure 1(B)

000130-4079E960

120



Figure 3(A)

130

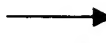


Figure 3(B)

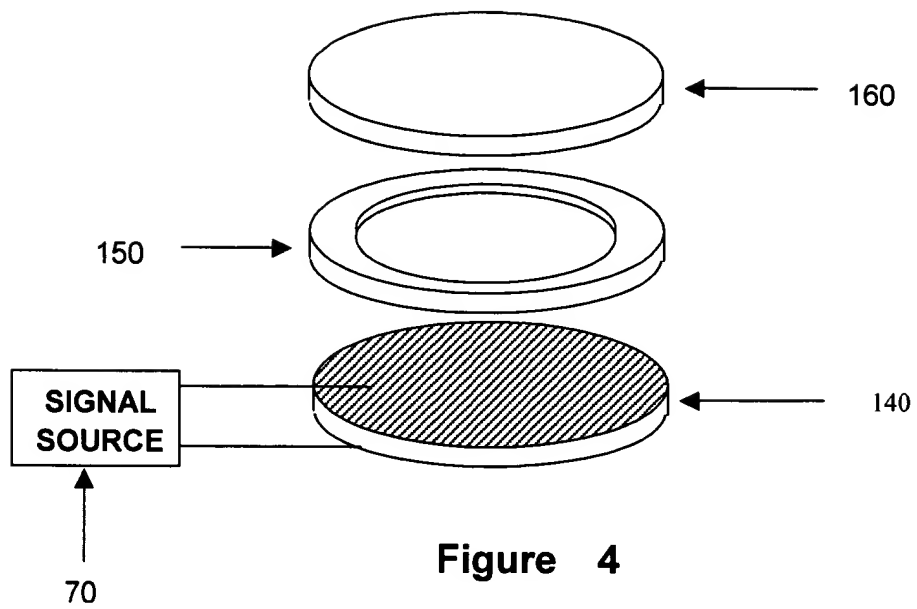


Figure 4

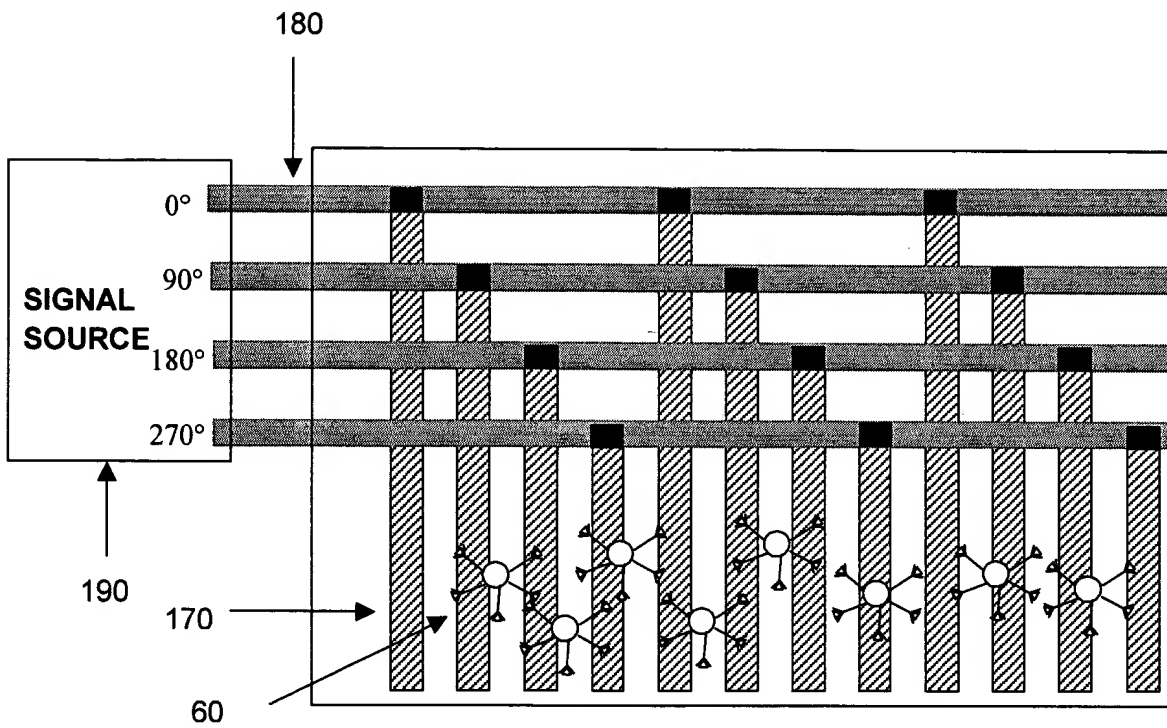


Figure 5(A)

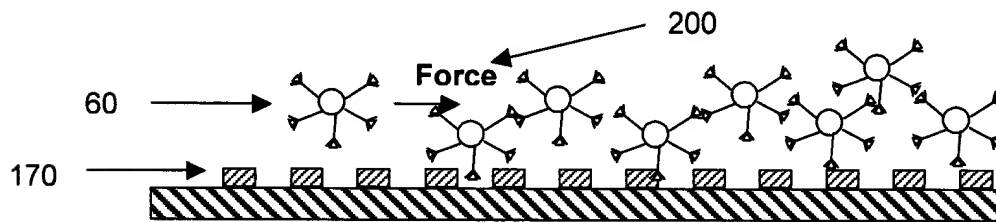


Figure 5(B)

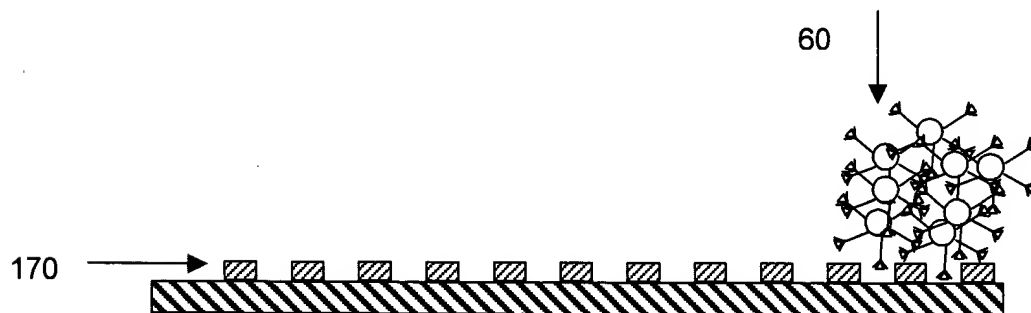


Figure 5(C)

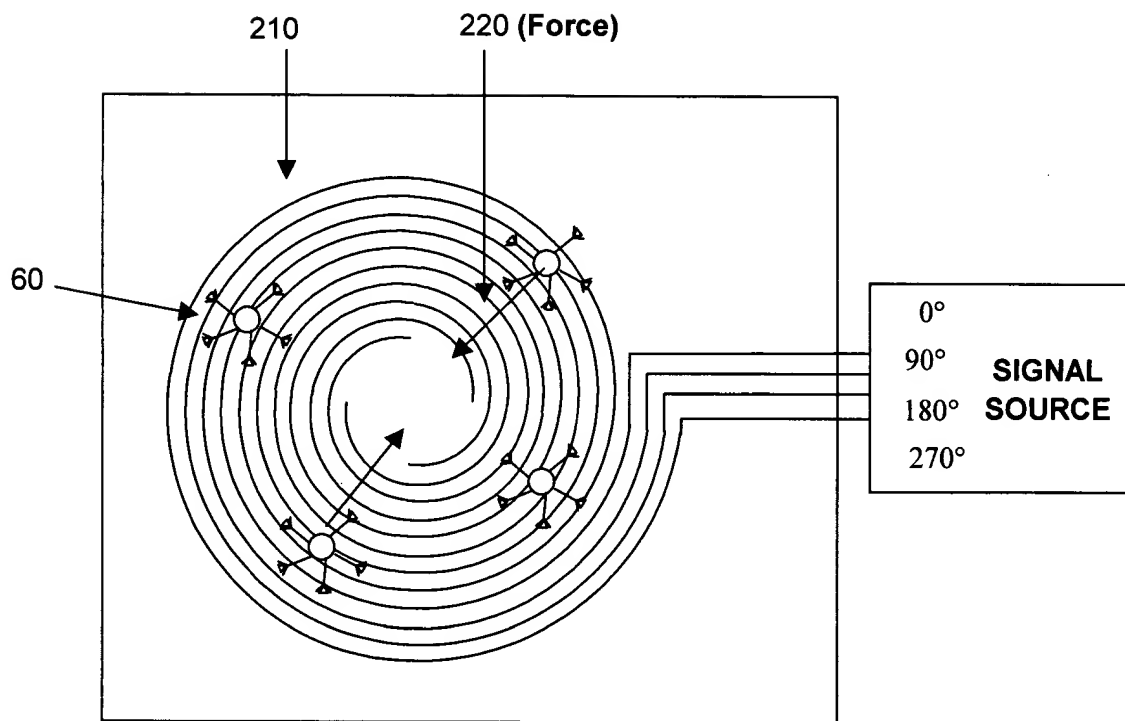


Figure 6

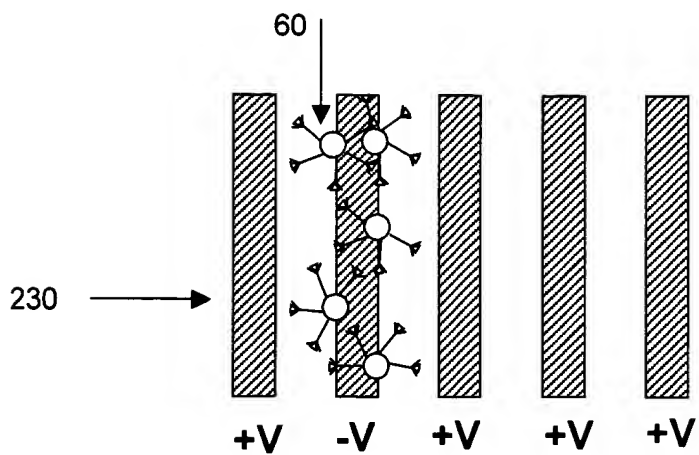


Figure 7(A)

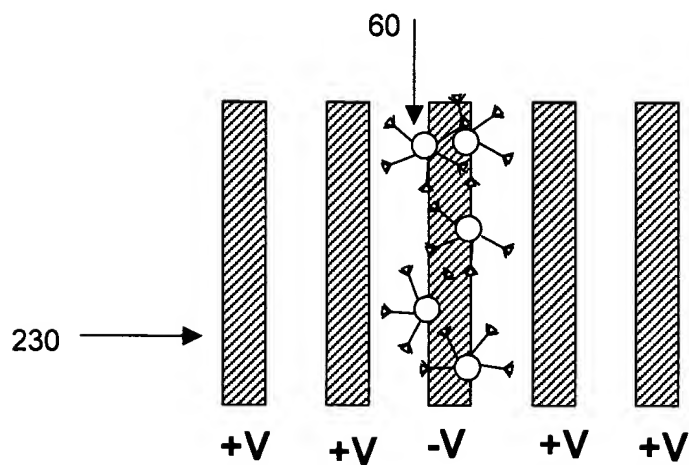


Figure 7(B)

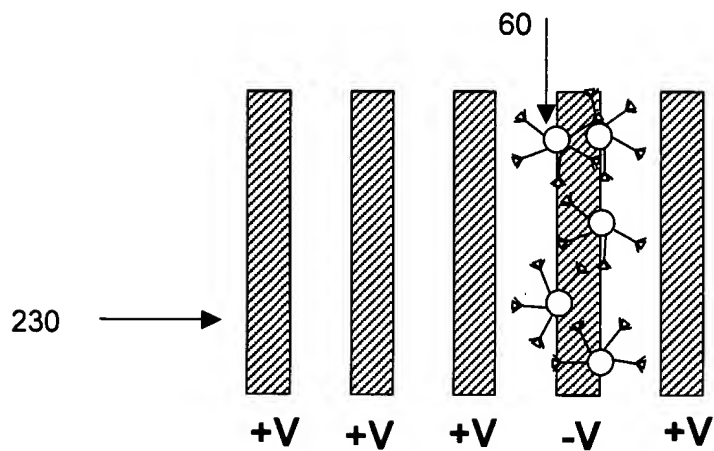


Figure 7(C)

The diagram shows a horizontal line with 10 small rectangular blocks, each labeled '10', placed along it. Above the line, there are 10 small circles, each with 6 lines radiating from it, representing a 60-degree angle. An arrow points from the first '10' block to the first 60-degree angle. Another arrow points from the 10th '10' block to the 10th 60-degree angle. This illustrates that 10 small angles of 10 degrees each sum up to a larger angle of 60 degrees.

Figure 8(C)

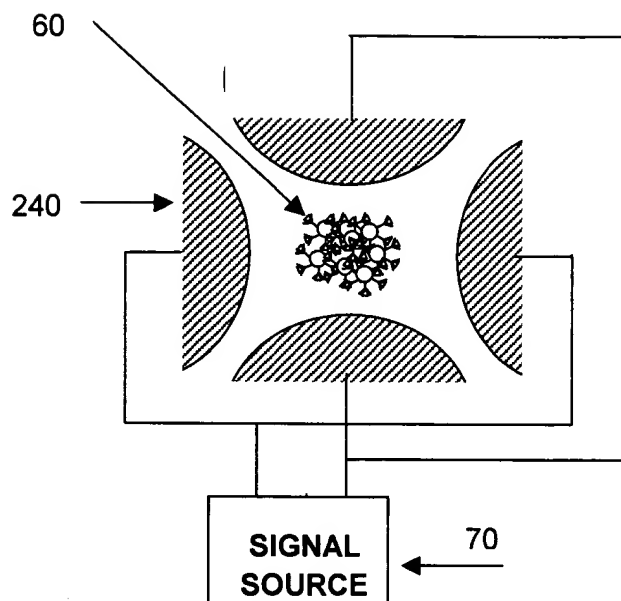


Figure 9(A)

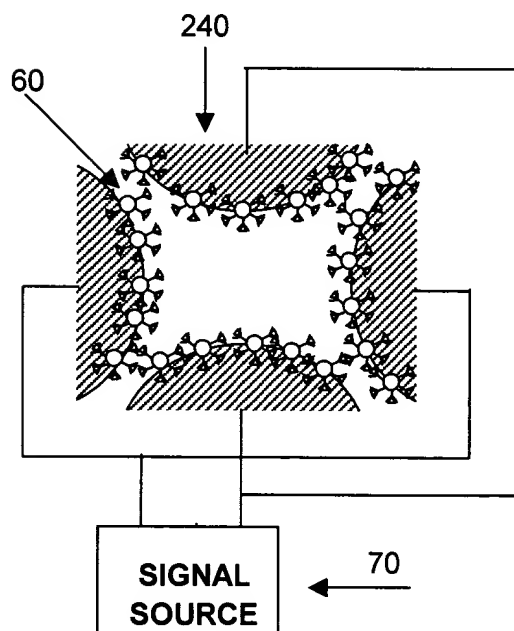


Figure 9(B)

The diagram illustrates a multi-channel system. At the bottom, a box labeled "SIGNAL SOURCE" is connected to a horizontal bus. From this bus, 10 vertical lines lead to a row of 10 nodes. Each node is represented by a circle with six radiating lines ending in small triangles. Above each node is an asterisk (*). To the left of the nodes, there are three horizontal lines with arrows pointing to them, labeled 60, 30, and 70. A downward arrow is also present next to the 70 label.

Figur 11(C)

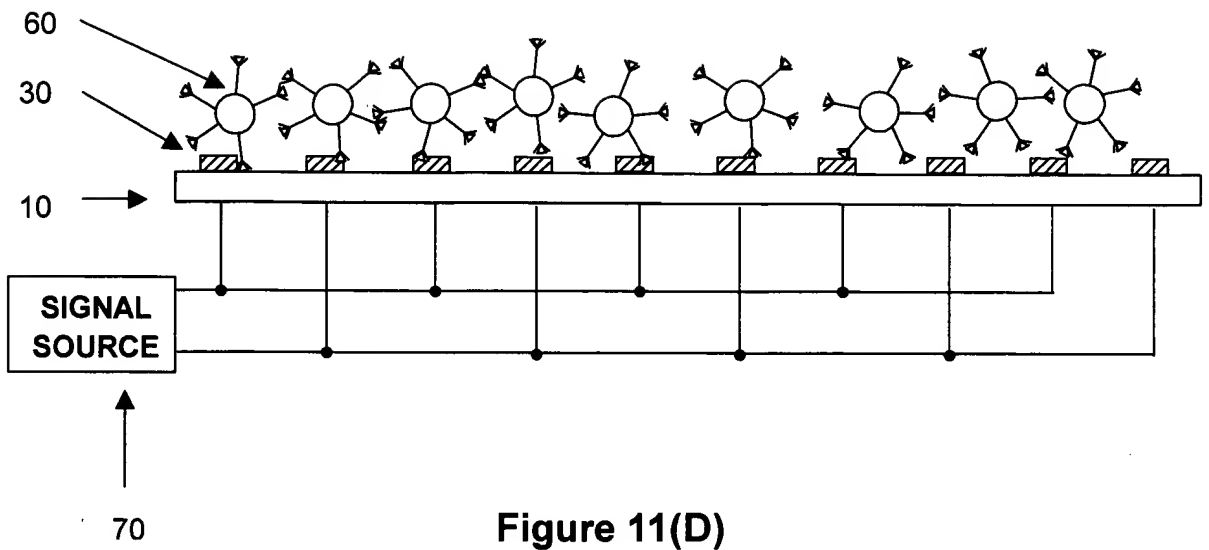


Figure 11(D)

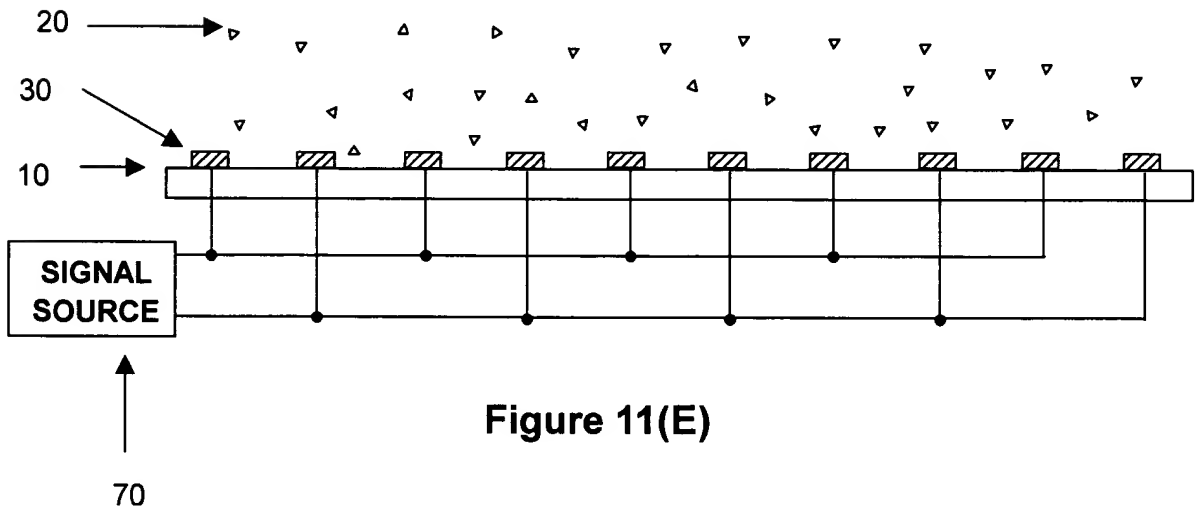


Figure 11(E)

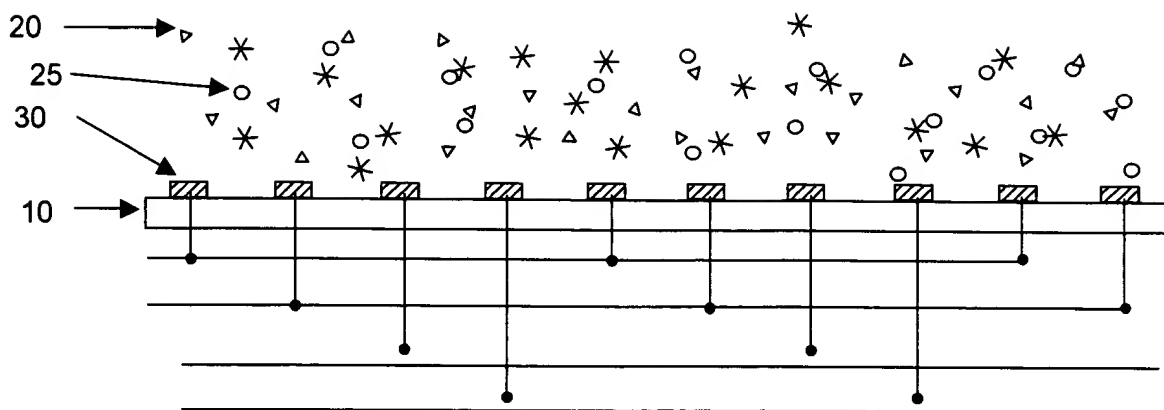


Figure 12(A)

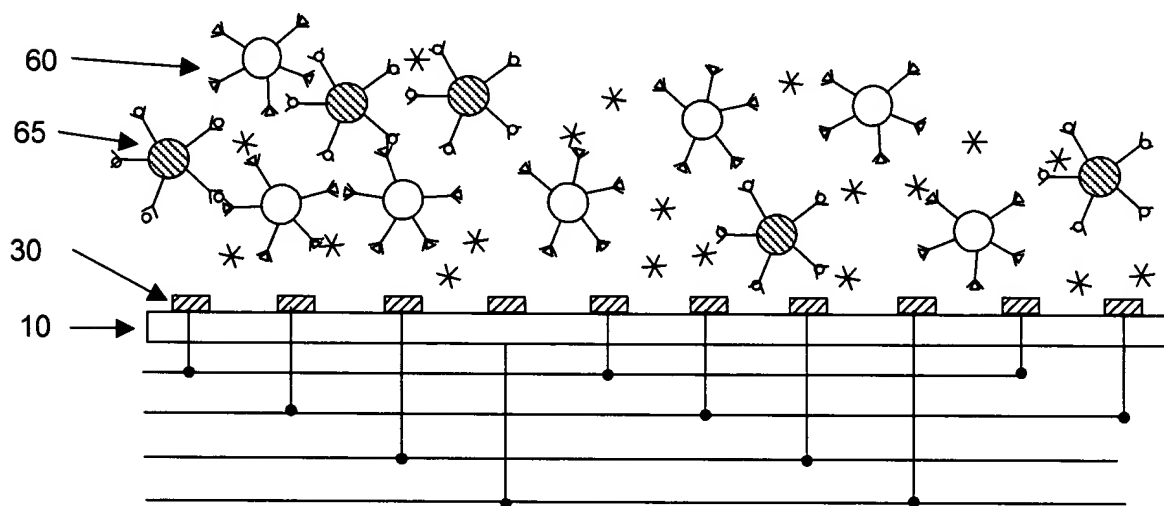


Figure 12(B)

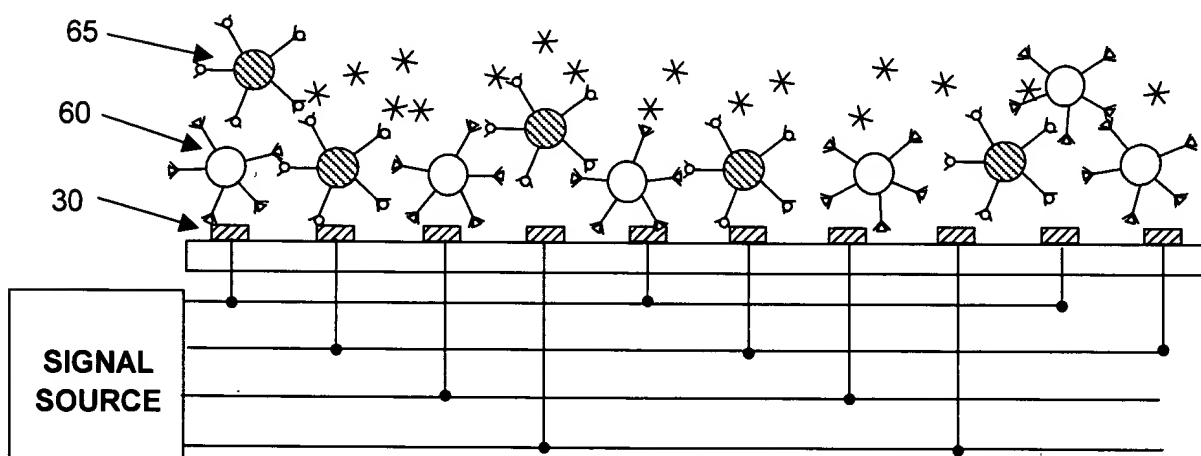


Figure 12(C)

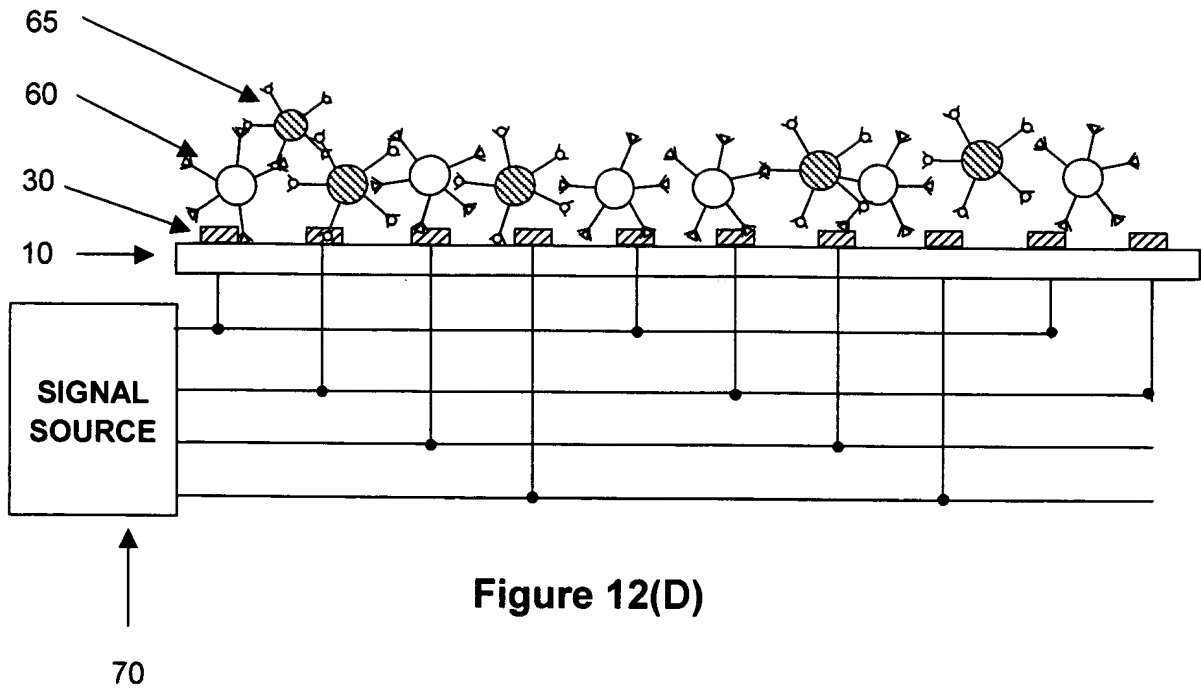


Figure 12(D)

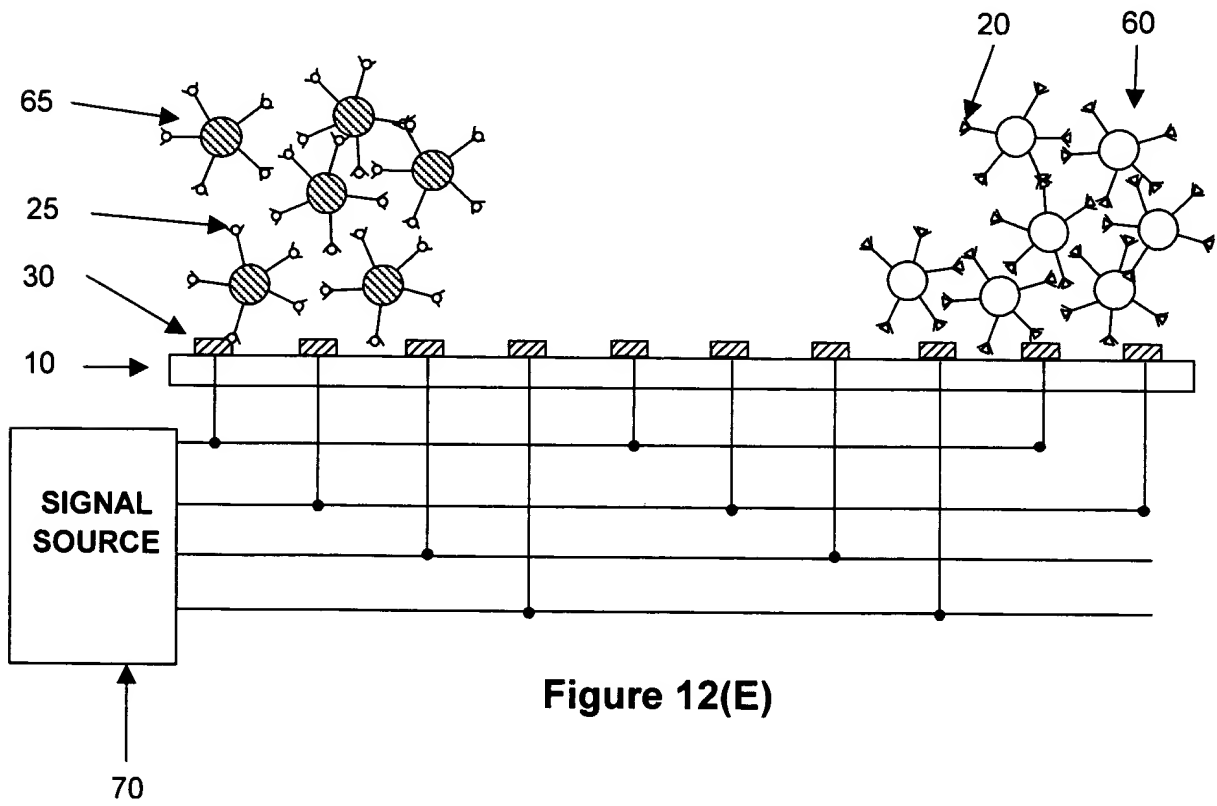


Figure 12(E)

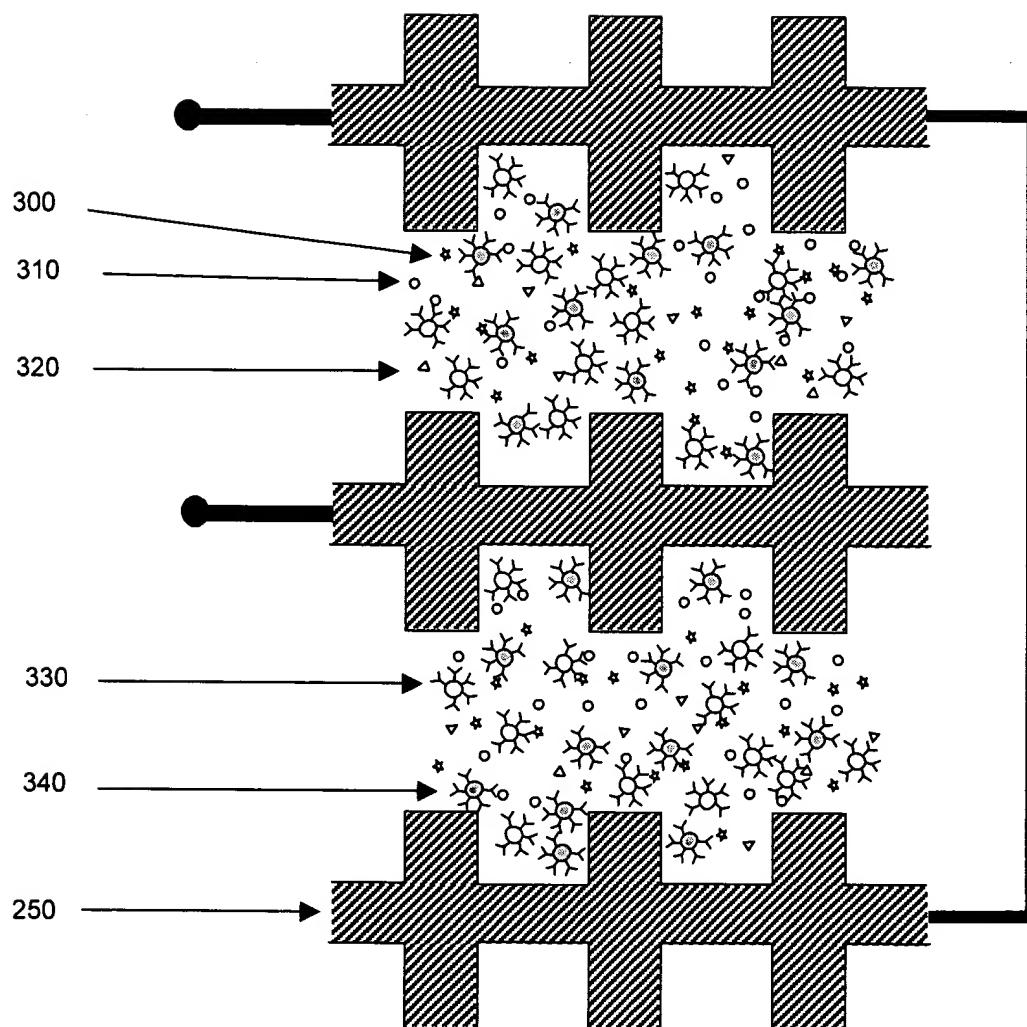


Figure 13(A)

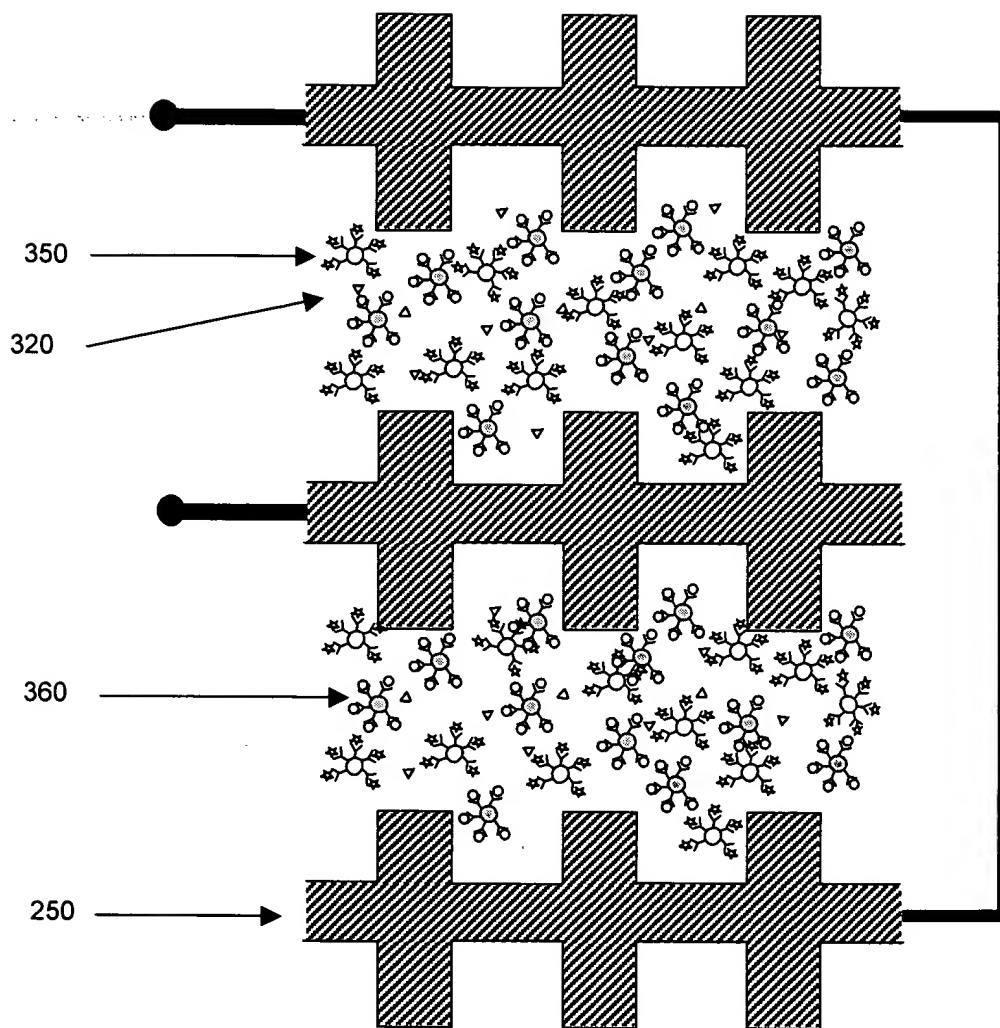


Figure 13(B)

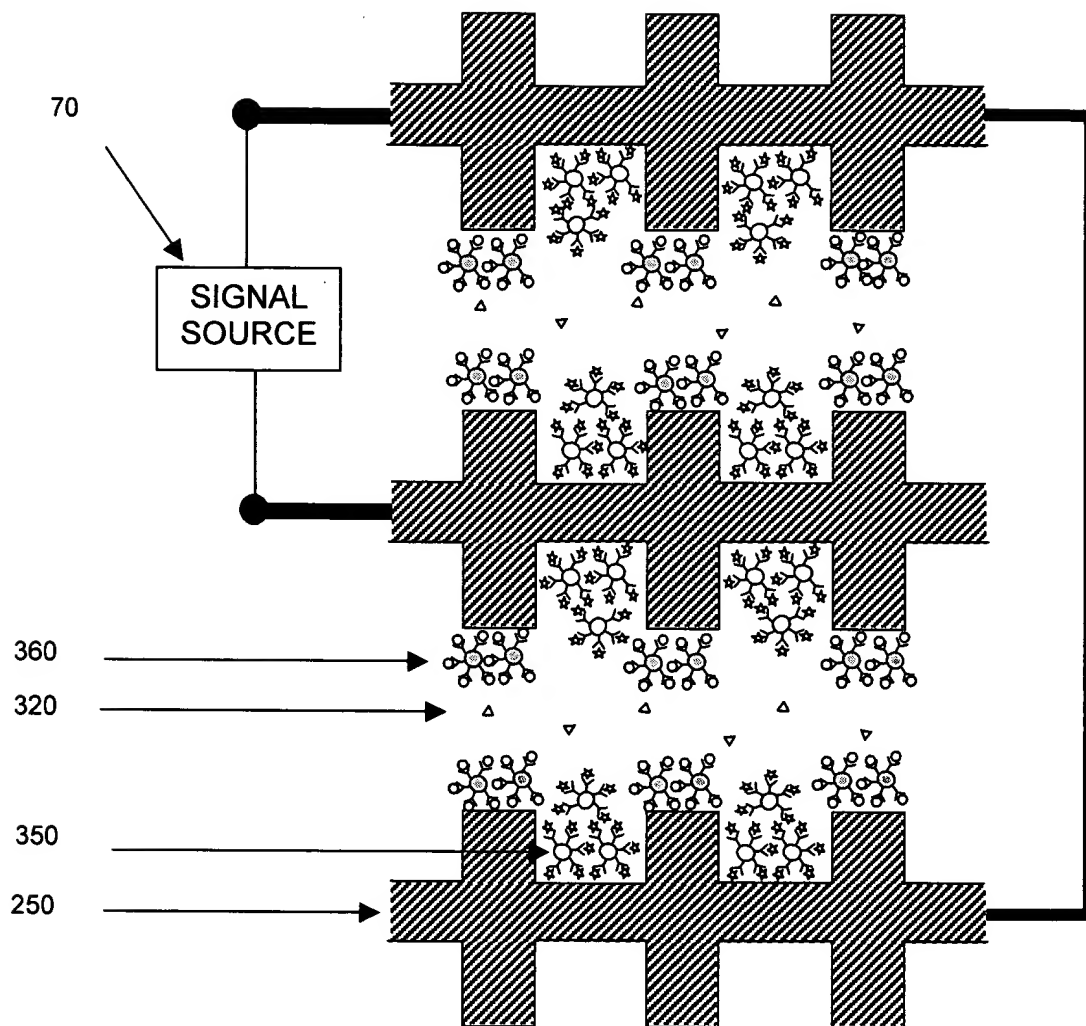


Figure 13(C)

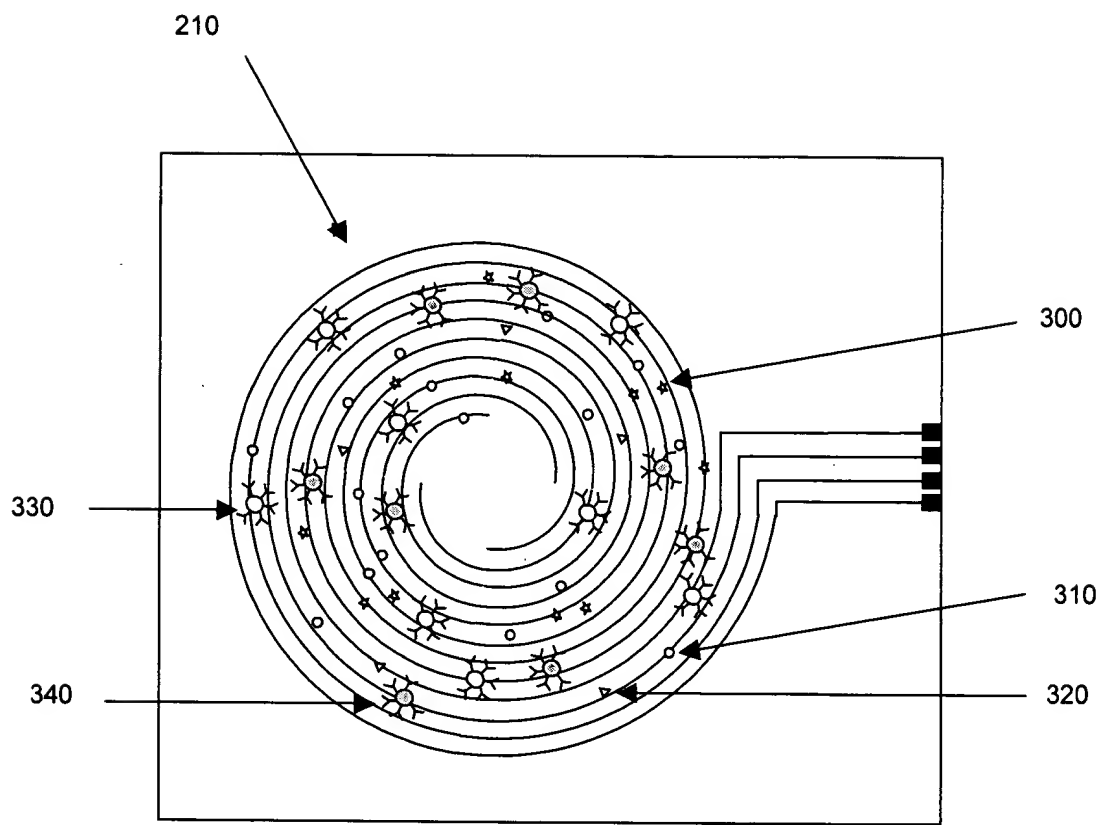


Figure 14 (A)

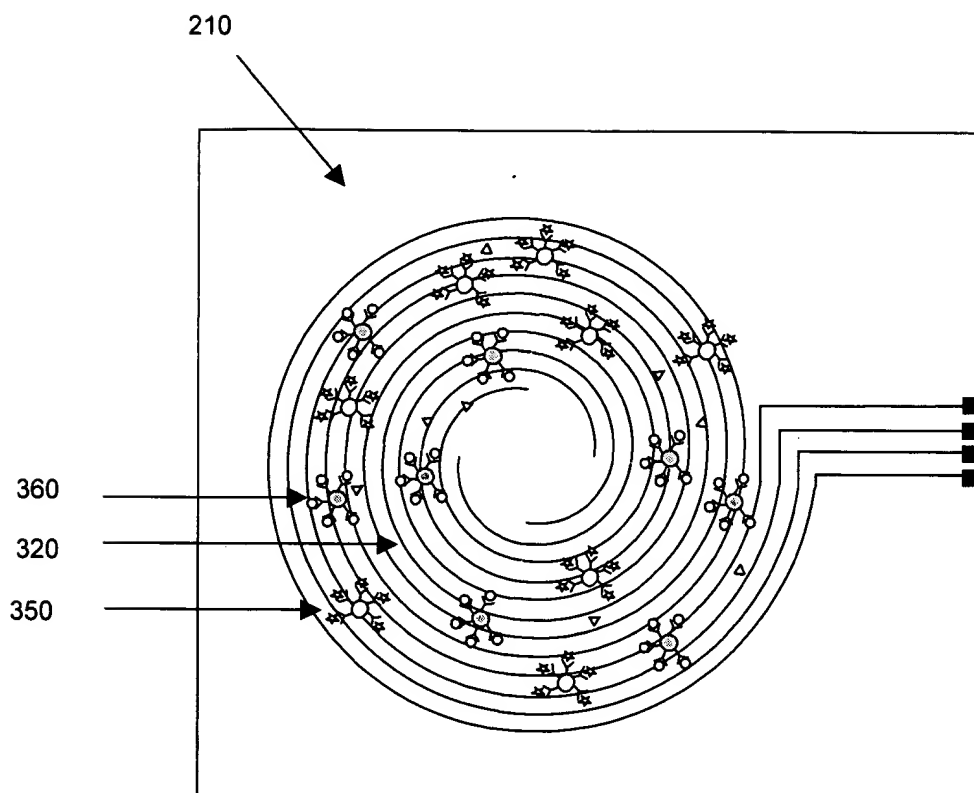


Figure 14 (B)

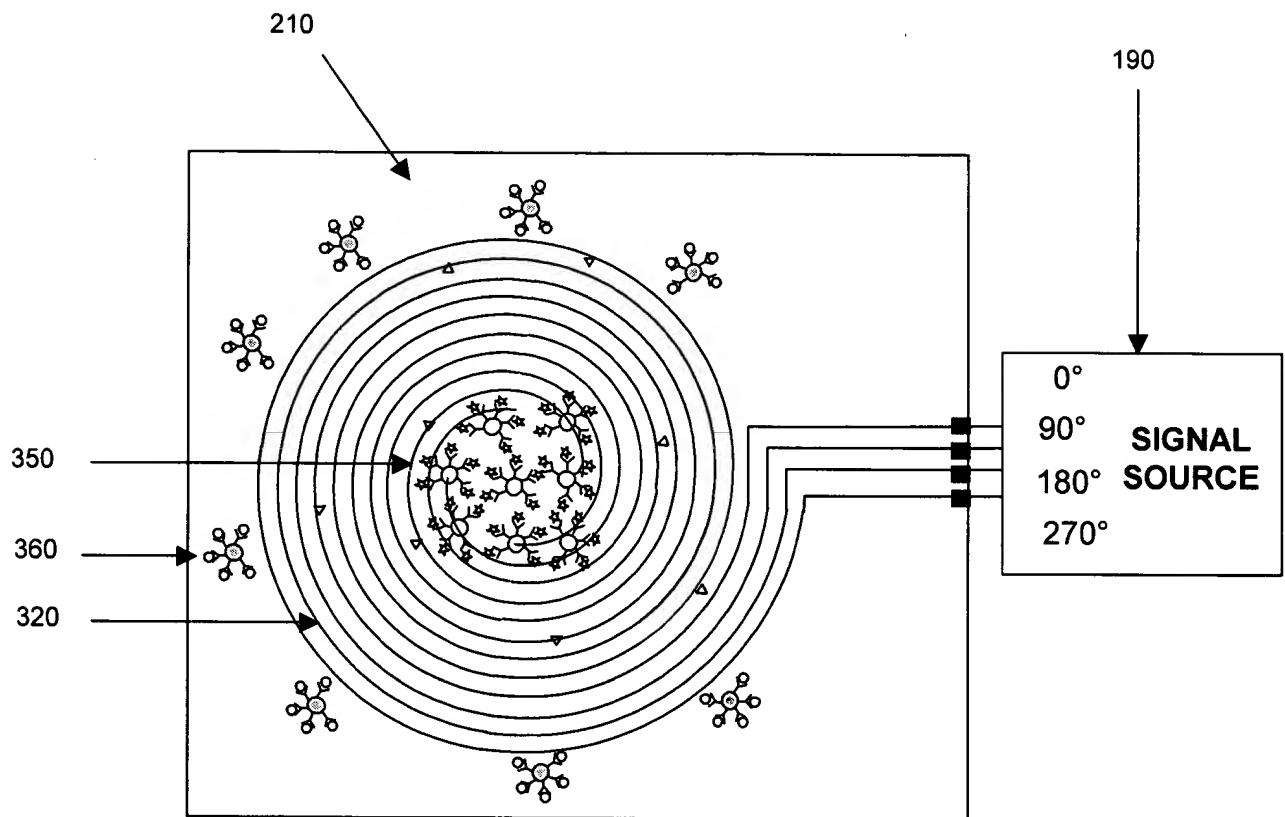
[illegible]

Figure 14 (C)

